THIS WEEK AT THE THEATRES.

Llord Berce, Edward Fales Coward, William Dan Howells, and Lincoln J. Carter are the Americans who supply to our stage the new plays of the present week. "Mrs. Dascot" is Mr. Hrrce's first public effort as a dramatist. The piece seems to deal boldly and breadly with the subject of connubtal crime, so far as can be judged by the sparse announcements. and the author's reputation points to a worthy addition to stage liferature. His work will be performed to-morrow at the Fifth Avenue Theatra. The rôle of an adventuress will be assumed by Kathrine Clemmons, whose debut this house has been interesting. The next thing after that at the lifth Avenue will be Love's Extract," a transfer from the French. Mr. Coward's new play is "Hearts are Trumps." Its first performance will serve a charitable purpose at the Berkeley Lyceum next Thursday evening and for the remainder the week. It is a comedy of the last century. The actors will be volun-teers from the Strollers' Club of more than ordinarily clever amateurs. An occasion of benevolence will serve also to introduce Mr. Howells to an audience at Daly's to-morrow a ternoon, as the author of "Bride Roses." Unemployed actors are to be the beneficiaries, and the bill includes "Shore Acres." The cause is good, and it is hoped that the money earned will be the same. There is an inaling that the Howells work is Ibsenian, and what in Boston is called veritable. So to a certainty is Mr. Carter's "The Tornado," which will strike Niblo's very hard to-morrow; but Mr. Carter is not a playwright who relies on conversational realism. His works boom and rear much more loudly than the biggestvoiced actors can speak. He has made a fortune by putting railway wrecks on the stage. The Tornado" he dramatizes a storm.

Native American plays of various qualities, from jorial to emotional, from a good grade of remantic drama to the most mechanical of thrillers, and from the admirably imaginative works to the baidest of literalism, hold a majority of the stages in this city and Brooklyn this week. Some of these works blend most lyn this week. Some of these works blend most the characteristics mentioned, and such is the case with Pazer's "In Old Kentucky," which will quit the Academy of Music on Saturday night. The ensuing drama at that theater will be "The tirl I Left Behind Me," with almost the same company that was in it last season at the kmpire, but with a new and very pictorial outfit of scenery, with a company of mounted cavalrymen to render the rescue episode signity, and with a general regard to big picturesque effects.

American comedy has a picasant example in

sode signity, and with a general regard to big picturesque effects.

American comedy has a pleasant example in Carleton's "The Butterdice" at Paimer's, where John Drow, Maud Adams, Olive May, Harry Plarwood, and others portray an amusing set or characters, some novel, some familiar, but all consistently native. The demand for a continuance of this play postpones the promised renewal of "The Masked dall," and ing set of characters, some novel, some Ismiliar, but all consistently native. The demand for a continuance of this play postpones the promised renewal of "The Masked Hall," and preduces the production of a new piece.

The distinct Americanism of the Hoyt plays is not to be questioned for a moment, and even though "A Trip to Chinatown" has touches that suggest Paris, it is San Franciscoan through and through. Mark Smith is a recruit in the cast, which otherwise remains unchanged. The mirror dance is a bit of an afterpiece at the Madison Square. "A Trip to Chinatown" is the last of the season's revivals that will be made there.

A renewal of Matthews and Jessops's "On Prebation" is made by William H. Crane for the linal week of his season at the Star. Here we have an essentially American play, although its characters are shown in European scenes. The part for Mr. Crane is one in which he was liked by his large following last year at this same theatre. Anne O'Neill and others of his company are assigned to generally congenial toles. Next week the work of a New York actor and author, the late Lester Wallack, will be brough froward at the Star. "Horedaie" has been acted lately in Boston, and the same company will come to this city. Native comic opera is alive among us yet, although the death rate in that fleid of amusements has been very high. In this case the bad have died young, but one of the good survives. "Robin Hood" is given at the Broadway by the Bostonians with their accustomed ability vocally and in the acting. They are to remain two weeks longer, and then he new Gilbert and Sullivan piece, "Utopis, Limited," will be produced with an imported company and with a duplication of the London representation in costumes and scenery.

Hudson's "A Man Among Men," which The Sur reviewed upon its production last Monday in Harlem, comes down town to the Fourteenth Street. It is an example of melodrama dependent upon the vivid representation of a disaster to impress the beholder, and it explosion in a Pennsylvania min

first put on our stage. Gus Heege was the actor, and is still. The log boom, with its adventure of bravery for the hero, provides the essential thrill required by Columbus audiences. Thus the requisites for pleasing are included in "Yon Yonson."

A play resembling those old favorites, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "The Octoroon." is the lats Bartley Campbell's "The White Slave." in which the theme of slavery is illustrated in scenes of Southern life and character. This piece is revived at the Brooklyn Bljou. The heroine is made to believe that she is of partly neare blood, and her sufferings are acute by reason of persecution until it is discovered that she is of white parentage. This rôle is played here by May Newman.

American farce merges itself into vaudeville as much as ever, and "About Town" at the Casino is little more than a variety show; but the efforts to make it a good one are strenuous, and there has been a liberal substitution of new songs and dances in the places of those that were not highly regarded on the opening night. One of the dittles, entitled "They're Off," describes a horse race with humorous spirit, and another comic thing is "Linger Longer, Lucy."

The specialities embedded in McNally's "A Country Sport" employ Peter F. Dalley and May irwin, at the Bijou Opers. House, to the full bent of their very original and comic abilities. Their fun is freshened weekly, but some of the songs and dances used at the outset of the season refuse to wear out, and have been copied into other shows, too. Three weeks more will finish the McNally farce at this theater, and then Marte Jansen will come in with "Belmonice's at Sir."

In the way of native burlesque we still have "1462" at the Carden, with its rapid and

"Delmonico's at bix."

In the way of native buriesque we still have I 48/2" at the Garden, with its rapid and abundant fun rendered piquant by a capable lot of comedians and with its music sung agreeably. The 25th New York time of this jovial play to-morrow night will give a bronze statuette of Columbus to each visitor. Waiter Jones's extravagances and Theresa Vaughn's songs remain the things most encored.

Herne's "Shoro Aeres" is undisturbed at Daiy's, with the author enacting one of the most lovable rustice ever put on the stage. Day's, with the author enacting one of must lovable rustics ever put on the stage.

Foreign plays find an open and unprejudiced market with us. Our audiences do not care where a piece came from, or who wrote it. Of course, as between works of equal merits, the American product usually has an advantage of easy comprehensibility: but the exceptions are numerous, and our people are rather cos colltan. In the ween's list of revivals by Seary Irving at Abbey's, such things as "Olivia." "Nance Oldfield." and "The Bells" do not seem foreign at all to people of any culture. The other selections made by Mr. Irving for good-by performances are "The Merchant good-by performances are "The Merchant benice." Becket. "Louis the XL." and level and About Nothing," containing rites the enloyable display of Eilen Terry's were as well as those of Mr. Eving, and exciting several of the fine-sets of scenery from a London Lycomm. The ensuing entertaining at the ther's will be Stuart Robson's represidation of 'The Comedy of Errors, aroundly a 'Sawing the Wind' is a London portation which loses no points with the well-test and Inshionable audiences at the field miss the meanings as delivered by the smilers of the company concerned. These lasts are to go to Chicago for Iwelve weeks stummer and then to San Francisco for two

ion fun. too, as embodied with a smation fun too as embodied with a smatof sentiment in 'tharier's Aunt,'
to have lost in crossing the Atlantic not
flavor for the crowds at the Mandard,
acts to suit the appetite of all nations,
is more being performed in four. Pertie still more remarkable that it is
dipulantie in hoth New York and Bosnihe log New England town after two
had one theatre, it has been transferred
ther.

inevitable rush to see Pinero's "The ayran appears this week in "A cheep in a clothing," giving a delightfully artistic performance.
This is the last week of Barrie's "Walker, I ondon," at the Park. The decliery of James T. I owers is not misspent in this English farci-

cal comedy, and his personal popularity with a goodly portion of our public in proven snew. Besides, admirers of Barrie lumor may well spend an evening at the Park, for through part of the second net and all of the third runs an amusing stream of highly original conceits.

French comic opera according to Offentach renews itself at Harrigan's, where Pauline Hall and her company begin a season with "The Frincess of Trebisconde." Miss Hall has abandoned the musical farces of Yankes make, and will devote her time, money, and talents during this engagement altogether to translations of French works of the lively sort. The company includes Richard Golden, Frederic Solomon, John Ransome, and J. D. Dixon four comedians who may be relied on to broaden the Offentachian humor considerably. Miss Hall's beauty will have for feminine companionship Josephine Knapp, Julia Ring. Eva. Davenport, and Lillian Bishop.

A second week of "Erminie" at the Brooklyn Columbia is to be usted. It is Francis Wilson's enforcement of the fun, and his lavish embellishment of the whole piece with good scenery and costumes, that recommend it to Brooklyn audiences. There is no lack of reason for the long duration of. Erminie.

Inglish melodrama at the American takes now the form of Came's "The Land of the Midninght Sun." the Icelandic scenes and aulphur mine disaster of which have not failed of effect at several other houses in tows. The change of poiler in the American's management will bring to its stage a succession of propular entertainments, at an abatoment from Broadway prices. This big and handecome theatre seems to be well situated to draw audiences under such commentances from distant sections of the city.

Among the foreign plays of the week is Wilde's "A Woman of No importance." which Rose Coghlan brings back to town at the Harlem Opera House. Miss Coghlan is again, of course, the woman satirically mentioned in the title. John P. Sullivan has the role which, recently at the Filth Avenue, was played off and to by Charles Coghlan and Mau

Variety performances can be enjoyed at greatly varying prices and in installments of from two to eleven hours. In shows of the latter length, the same persons repeat their offerings several times each day, but even then it takes a long list to fill in the time. Fortyseven persons are down to appear three times daily in the "continuous" variety show a Proctor's during the week. Chief among the newcomers is Carrie Tutein, formerly em-

ployed in comic opera and now in vaudeville for the lirst time. Marie Deville is another singer who is made a feature. Others are illed the program of the p

ments no doubt, yet employing numerous specialists.

Vaudeville volunteers are to give a big show at the Grand Opera House a week from tonight 12 aid of the relief fund for unemployed actors. The money raised will be handed to the joint committees of the Actors' Fund and the Actors' Order of Friendship. Tony Pastor will take charge of the stage.

HARK FROM THE TOMBAL

Conviction of Three Voters Who Registered from that Boleiul Prison.

Three men were convicted in the Court of Over and Terminer on Monday (two of them pleaded guilty) of the offence of voting from the Tombs, in violation of section 3 of Article IL of the State Constitution, which declares that "no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his esence or absence while in the service of the presence or absence while in the service of the United States, or while kept at lany, aimshouse or other asylum at public expense, or while confined in any public prison. The case of the defendant Cady, who was found guity by a jury, was peculiar. He had voluntarily resided for seven years, without commitment for any offence, in the Tombs. He had no other home. He was not qualified to vote from any other domicile. He registered and voted from the City Prison, from which he readily obtained egress, and he was tried and convicted on Monday. Judge Barrett announced, however, that he would give a certificate of reasonable doubt, so that the question whether a man without a home, except such as he obtains for himself in a city prison, is actually and totally disfranchised might be decided by a higher court. The situation is certainly an old one. It is did because of the appearent willingness of a free and independent American citizen to select the Tombs as his home. It is odd because the transfer is some Republicans with a text for homilies about wholesale Hemocratic frauds. It is odd because two years ago, when a similar question was raised by a Hepublean United States Histrick Attorney before a Federal Grand Jury against wards of the Charities and Correction Commissioners who had registered at the Presidential election, there was a great outery but no convictions, whereas under the Democratic administration of District Attorney John R. Fellows there has been no outery, but a test conviction was promptly secured from a jury. United States, or while kept at lany, almsPORMS WORTH READING.

The Governor and the Pirates, There's a small of newder, a nati of smake Along the waters of Pocomoke; The rultures wheel and the ravens creak, For dark was the word O'Ferrall spoke. O'Ferralt rose from his chair with a bound, He tensed his stormy looks around, Hacried, while crouched his whimpering hound

"I will stak all the tongers in Posomoke Sound.

"I'll save Virginia's syster bed, Which pirates fell have raviable. And Pocemoke's waves shall ripple r Above those bandits dank and dead, Bid sound the tocain, ring the bell,

and give the pirate dredgers Gebenoa "Their rakish craft, all painted black, Are working woe in Accomas; Destruction follows in their track, And orster shells in pile and stack.

Virginians, rise! Your bold marine Shall swiftly sail the waters green. And aweep the pirates from the scene With oyster knife and cutiass keep.

Wa'll orster rake them fore and aft And give the gallows-tree a graft. "By windy cape, by oney creek, We'll track them in the Chesapeake

With shrannel we will smite their craft.

The winds will how!, the snow fall bleak, Yet from the quarter deck I'll speak, " By proud Virginia's stiver shere. sy all the treasured names of yore,

By all the holy oaths re swor Shall eystermen from Maryland,

No, first let war's bot fires be fanned. " My votce, my sword, my heart are tree To this great Cause, and when, with you, I've quelled this Jolly Roger crew,

We'll take a drink and an oyster stew " A Printine Ballad. From the Indianapolis Journal. In other days when man were apes.
It is not yet so long ago.
And earth was known to stranger shapes
Than our mussums now can show. There was a kingdom o er the sea. Where one great ape ruled all the rest; He was a wise and mighty ape. Who did whate'er to him seemed best. He had a hickory elium club By way of scentre; and for crown He wore the horns of a hunkabnb, Which curved one up and the other down.

He raised in a sweetly simple way with his magical ten-pound sceptre wand, and the woods were full of food, they say, and water was free in brook and pond. But there came a season with trouble big.
A condition and not a theory.
When Juneberry roots were deep to dig
And dangle nuts grew at the top of the tree. The Ring considered the things he saw;
"I would call up the Witenagemote,"
Said he, "and have them make me a law,
If I knew how the peaky things would vote."

So he polled them all with his elium pole; And if any was obstinate or ruds, Straightway he wended a lonesome stroil in innocuous desastude. Such is the tale tradition tells.

Love.

From the London Sunday Sun, Prom the London Sunday Men.
Deep in the moving depths
Uf yellow wins
I swore Pd drown your face,
O, love of mine:
All clad in yellow hue,
he fair to see,
You crouched within my cup
And laugued at me.

Twice o'er a learned page I turned and toused. For I could not forget The love I lost. All stern and robed in gloom You read it, too; I could not see the words. Naw only you.

Within the hungry chase
I thought to ki!
You, love, who hamted thus
Without my will,
But in the genile gaze
Of fawn and deer,
Your eyes disarraed my hand,
And shook my spear.

Beneath a maid's dark lash, i swore you'd drown, Sink in the leaghing blue—Give in, go down; But no! while bathing there hight joyously.
Out from her liquid eyes You laughed at me. Do

When Me and Mike Wuz on the For

Prom the Chicago Dispatch.

When me and Mike was on the force
Things wasn't like they are to day.
Though if they're better now, or worse,
la reely more than I can say.
The cop now boildy takes his drink;
We had to sneak in, with a wink;
But that was years ago, of course.
When me and Mike was on the force

They keep a pullio' folks now days
To give the batters out a chance;
The modern copper knows what pays—
He stis his rake-off in advance.
If we'd a done such graftin' then
We might a broke into the pen; We didn't git much from that source When me an Mike wus on the force.

Once in a while they make a bluff
At pullits o' the tiger's tail.
Which gener'ly bruns down the stuff—
In fact, I never seen it fail.
Aud come to taith, since I recall—
Things ain't so disterent after all
From what they was when—well, of course,
Whan me and blike was on the force.

William H. T. Swa

WILLIAM H. T. SHAPE. In New Orleans. From the Chicago Dally Record Twas in the Creacent City not long ago befoil the tear-compelling incident I now propose to tell to come, my sweet collector friends, and listen w I stop I ring
Unto your delectation this brief, pathetic thing:
No lyric in a vaunting key, but just a requiem
Of blowing twenty dollars in by 8 o'clock A. M.

Let critic folk the poet's use of vulgar slang upbraid. But, when I'm speaking by the card, I call a spade of apade:
And I, who have been touched of that same mania,
mysaif. myself,
Am well aware that, when it comes to parting with
his perf.
The curio collector is so blindly lost in sin
That he decan't spend his money, he simply blows

In Royal street (near Conti) there's a lovely enrice thus, and there, one baimy, faieful more, it was my chance to stop;
To gtop was hesitation, in a moment I was lest;
That kind of hesitation does not besitate at roat; spied a powter tankard there, and, my! it was a gem, and the clock in old at. Louis told the hour of S A. M.

Three quaint Bohemian bottles, too, of yellow and of Cut in archale fashion that I ne'er before had seen:
A lovely, hideous platter wreathed about with pink
With its during depression into which the gravy flows;
Two dainly aliver salts, oh, there was no resisting And I'd blown in twenty dollars by 9 o'clock A. M. With twenty dollars, one who is a prudent man, in Can buy the wealth of useful things his wife and chil-dren need: dren need: knickerbockers, gioves, bibs, nursing bettes, raps.

A gown, the gravet for which his spense too long has pined perhaps:

These and ten thousand other spectres harrow and The man who a blown in twenty by 9 o'clock A. M.

Ob, mean advantage conscience takes (and one that I shalling one this question) "What did you buy it for?" Why goesn't conscience ply its blessed trade before the Secure one's cussedness becomes a baid, accompilabed Before one's failen victim to the Templer's stratagem and blown in twenty dollars by 9 o'clock A. M.

Ab me! now that the deed is done, how penitent I am:
I see a rearing iten, behold a bleating lamb!
Free packed and shipped those precious things to that
more precious wife.
Who shares with our sweet babes the strange vicisatudes of life.
While he, who, in his foily, gave up his store of wealth.
Is far away, and means to keep his distance, for his
beauth!

Sugara First. The Getting There of Jadam.

When Jadam Bede in politics found he was quite un-He set his wits to work to find the power behind the He ransacked all his records, and he thought of all he'd As wheel horse or as leader in the races that were run: But there was nothing anywhere that gave him any chance. Until is struck him to put on Those Birch

No secner thought than done, and then behold him. eratwhile small. Grown all at once into a man gigantically tall: A wateran in the enryles of his party, and just what The President was looking for to drop into the sint and in he west kerching, gadaogka. Now ye who sid sahance Your value to your party picase

Try Birch Bark.

Bark

OURSTIONS BY SUN READERS.

A friend corrects an answer about the pensioning as widows of wives of present pensioners. Says he: "Widows (prospective) of present pensioners cannot be pensioned under the act of June 27, 1900 (which pro-vides 58 a month), unless married before June 27, vides \$8 s month, unless married before Jane 27, 1890, and 'unless without other means or amport than her daily labor;' both conditions are prerequisite. A forther one is a service of ninety days during the war and an honorable discharge from the army In the absence of any of these conditions, a widow would have to prove that her husband's death was direally due to a cause originating in the service, when she would come under another law."

ale would come under another is w."

1. Rollin, in his history of the Persians and Greeks, book is, chapter is section it records that Xemophon arrived in. C. abest 4000 at Chrysopous, in Caledonia, opposite Byzantinia (apparent) what is now Sentari, in anothers. Asia Minor. Did this republic of Catedonia, the Asia give the name to Roulind or vice western. I in reference to the origin of the name Stephen or sleves (circum, according to the control of the name Stephen or sleves (circum, according to the origin of the name Stephen or sleves (circum, according to the origin of the name Stephen or sleves (circum, according to the origin of the name Stephen or sleves to the origin of the name Stephen or many according to the first sleves of the sleves of the sample of the family records a certain birth amone the willows or in a him side sneep pen of a MacGregor, and that history records a certain birth amone the willows or in a him and a proposed to be the founder of the family. Can you tail me where to not that history is walter Scott in "Fair Maid of Perta." charter 1s, page 149, in a note by Mr. Mortenon, states that many families and tribes had a surname distinct that many families and tribes had a surname distinct the name of such Cartatian name. I understand that the name of such Cartatian name. I understand that the name of the bearer of such Cartatian name. McGraston.

1. We find that you quote Rollin corrently: Caledonia.

J. We find that you quote Rollin correctly; Caledonia is what he calls the country. But Chrysopolia now Scatari, was in Chalcedon, not Caledonia. We do not find that any other country than the northern part of Great Britain was ever called Caledonia. 2. We do not see the use of going to the willows to avoive the name fiterenson. The name of the proto-martyr was exceed-ingly common, and would be given to a son without reference to the place of his birth. The MacGregore ribed in Scotland because of their support of ing themselves dregory, some taking other names. is not improbable that some Steven MacGregor's fam ily called themselves Stevenson, but we think that the name Stevenson is of older date than the compare tively recent proscription of the MacGregora.

Can you tall me where I may get the names of the officers of the United States Steampehip Sassacus in the inter-part of 1864; and of these connected with the United States Steamship Aries in 1865?

E. McE. The Navy Department can give you the names of the officers of the Sassacus for any date, as well as those of the Aries. On Jan. 1, 1856, which would mean the latter part of 1884, the Sassacus was officered thus: Leastenant-Commander, John L. Davis; acting Younteer Lieutenant, A. W. Muldaur; acting Rusigna, W. H. Mayer, Jr., August Adler, H. W. O'Hara, David Stephen: acting Assistant Surgeon, G. P. McPherson acting Assistant Paymaster, G. W. Garthwaite: setting Second Assistante, J. W. Haxley, R. N. Ellis, O. W. Alli son: acting Third Assistants. W. Raynor, H. S. Mack, A. Bigslow: acting Gunner, Nell Martin. On the same date the Aries had these officers: Acting Volunteer. Lientenant, F. S. Wells; acting Ensigns, G. F. Morse, J. Brannan, Seth Hand; acting Assistant Surgeon, A C. Powier: acting Assistant Paymaster, C. A. Dormes acting Master's Mates, D. M. McCool and P. A. Haskeli; Engineers, acting Second Assistant, Simoon Smith; acting Third Assistants, R. H. Compthwait, T. E. Will

acting Third Assistants, R. H. Cempthwait, T. E. Wilson, and J. F. Fraser.

1. About how many troops participated in the dedication of the National Cometery at Lettyaburg, Pa., in November, 1883; 2. Are there any persons living who accompanied tirely on his Arctio expedition; If so, what are their names and in what city do they reside; S. What is the name of the youngest soldier who enlisted on the Union side during the late civil war, and what was his age and to what regiment did he belong; 6. Is the signal station on Mt. Washington, N. H., used as such at present, or has the Government abandoned; H.

J. Twe Sen's account on Nov. 20, 1963, says that the "military escort comprised one squadron of cavalry, two batteries of artitlery, and a regiment of infantry, which constitutes the regular funeral escert of henor for the highest officer in the service." What these troops were we do not know; most of them were New Torkers, though. 2. Besides Greely himself, Sergeant Brainard, now Lieutenaut in the Second Cavelry, and Francis Long weather observer in this city; if the other three are alive we do not know. 3. There are so many of him that we can't give the name of him all, and to prevent jealousy we shan't give the name of 4. No; the only signal station in New dampehire is at Manchester.

Who opened the old theatre on Broadway, near Eighth street: Did Mr. Stewart ever sign the property over to Miss Lacy Rushton: I should also like to know what the drst play was that was played in the theatre. The theatre originally was a church, and up to 1805

was occupied by the Church of the Messiah, now at Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue. Lucy Rushion took the church and attered it for a theatre, opening on Dec. 23, 1895; we do not know the play she produced. We do not know that Mr. Stewart ever deeded the theatre to Miss Rushton, At all events, the Old London Street now belongs to the Stewart estate. After Lney Rushton the Worrell sisters, one of whom may ried George Knight, lessed the theatre, managing it

Are there any books on wood carving? Where can they be had?

A number of books on wood carving are to be had. First comes C. G. Leiand's "Wood Carving," 35 cents. er, bound with other elementary manuals under the title, "The Minor Arts." 90 cents, the Art Interchange Company, this city: Remrone's "Art of Wood Carving,"

82, H. U. Baird A Co., Philadelphia; Gitson's "Wood Carver," 7 shillings, Simpkin, Marshall & Co., London Miller's "Wood Carving Practically Considered," \$2, Mona & Co., this city. There are other books on the subject as well.

Were rabbits at any time known to have had wings t esteological history to indicate that they ever had.

W. Chapman .- "The bitszard " in this city occurred or Logh.-We cannot republish the poem "Essex Junction," about which you sak. It was written by Mr. Edward J. Pheips, formerly Minister to Great Britain.

R. P. Cart - If you do not find the poem you spead of in the collected poems of Mr. N. P. Willia, write to Mr Balley Willis, United States Coast Survey, Washingto C. G. E. S. Army. -We cannot name here any special

brand of blacking for your bell; there are seve polishes. Some old hand ought to be able to give you a tip on the matter. L. T. Bush .- The Memorial History of New York City

to which you allude is published by the New York History Company, 132 Nassau street, this city; it is in four volumes and costs \$20. A. H. Mosa. - Evidence is not proof. The son's depart are from the woodshed wailing may be evidence that he has had a licking: but if his father or mother doesn't follow him, the evidence may be all wrong. The sen

may really have burt bimself. Guildford.-Tax Sur was founded by Renjamin H. Day in 1833; from 1817 to 1860 it was owned by Moses Y Beach; from 1860 to 1861 it was run as a religio daily, and then reverted to Mr. Beach, from whom was bought in 1868 by the present owners.

J. P. Daly -There is no difference between "Ou Father, who art in heaven" and "Our Father, which art in heaven." The first form may be used by Roman Catholics, but it is used also by Protestants; the se ond form is used by the Angilcan Church, and is mor archaic than the first. But there is no real difference.

William H., Neers, N. J .- We have answered your questions twice, once by mail: the letter was returned to us. If you will repeat your questions and give your correct address-of if you gave your correct address before, write it so that it may be read-we'll answer

you a third time. you must send a stamp, however, J. J. Danbelon .- Before its disbandment the fitztyninth Regiment was the second largest regiment i the State—on paper. At the inspection in October last it paraded 503 officers and men out of a strength of 761. Probably its duty strength was about 600 men The Twelfth Regiment is not numerically so strong a

the Twenty-secon4. Reader. -- The mail wagons have the right of way over fire engines and ambulances. We believe that the drivers are directed to use discretion in exercising their rights that is, not to let the mail be delayed, but at the same time togo around the fire lines if they can do so as readily, and to let engines and ambulancess pass first under the same conditions.

Onign .- "The Barber of Saville" was written by Bean marchais, a French dramatist, who was born in 1732 and died in 1799. He preduced the play in 1772, it is the first of a trilogy; the second is "The Marriage of Figure," the third "The Guilty Mother," Da Ponts combined the first two plays into one libratto, for

Thomas Phelan .-- Arbitrage is the "calculation of the relative value at the same time at two or more places of funds, with a view of taking advantage of favorable sircumstances or differences in payments or other transactions." Thus an arbitrage bonse may buy stacks in New York and sell them in Faris to the credit of its agenta in London; and so on, sometimes half a dozen places being interested. The development of arbitrage is due to the development of telegraphy, especially submarine telegraphy.

Ecueus Anti-The prospections of the two national bailding and loan associations which you send us show the names of well-known men among the offcors, men of reputation and financial ability. But We have never heard of a national building association that did any good to its shareholders, the officers get the money, and the members get left. The associaOUR SCHOOL FOR POKER PLAYERS.

Playing draw poker, if a person is dealt six cards and takes up races and then discovers error, can be have one card drawn and then play 7 Also if he in drawing cards sake for three cards and is given four and takes unastine and then discovers his mistake, can be have one card drawn from hand and stay in the game or in hand dead? Toopty. A six card hand is dead if the player to whom it was dealt looks at it. Under no circumstances may a card be frawn from a hand. Where there are more or fewer than five cards in a hand, the hand is dead if the cards

have been looked at, otherwise it is a misdeal, have been looked at, otherwise it is a misdeal.

Kindly agewer the following questions. Am sorry to make you repeat, but a woman who calls a man to time who says he has played poker for thirty-dreyear since for the repeating a lack pot may not the opener break a pair, keeping the discard to prove that he had openers? 2 the cards drawn it he has raised by hand from timber of cards drawn it he has raised his hand from the table? Can't be at any time say the hand from the table? Can't be at any time say the hand from the table? Can't be at any time say the hand from the table? Can't be at any time say the hand from the cable cards a supposed, should not have been helped? Oblige a constant rauder with answers in the Sunday Sey. I. P.

1. A player may open a jack pot on a pair and split the pair to draw to a "straight or flow without in any, manner calling the attention of any other player to the play. The discards must be placed in a pile in front

the play. The discards must be placed in a pile in front of the next dealer, and the players must discard in order, beginning with the age. Then the discard pile gives indisputable evidence of what each player discarded. 2. The dealer must announce the number of eards be drawn. He must not announce the number of cards anyother player draw, nor is any other player com pelled to answer questions as to his draw. Any playe may ask the dealer how many cards he drew, but the dealer is not required to answer if the questioner has taken up his cards. 3. When a card is exposed on the draw the next card must be served in its piace.

In a game of poker A and B are interested in a pot. A beta B the limit and B calls. A lays down two aces and B says "Tast is good." B throws his hand down on the table and discovers two pairs. Who wins! B meaning by his remark that A's hand is good. By an-avering this you will oblige. Homer B Chasen. B wine. All hands in on the call must be shown face up on the table. Then the best hand wine, regardless

By kindly answering this question in your funday paper you will obligs a constant reader. C draws a card too many. The bettis inade when it discovers his error, but has not seen the card. C says he can play without the error card. A says his thank is deed, as he has changed the cards for the others drawing it claims a mindral. Please ist us know what is correct and chilge.

If "draws a card too many " means that C called for one more card than he needed, the fault is his, and he must stand by it. He must take the cards be called many, and C looked at them, his hand is dead, and he loses what he put in the pot. If the dealer served too many cards and C discovered it without looking at them, it is a misdeal. A's contention that the "order of the carde was changed" is fallacious. There is no order of the cards."

The other evening in a seven-handed same of poker—we were playing with two decks of cards, both the same color, the chips being pretty well circulated, and the game under way for about two hours—it was sudding discovered that a king has got mixed in from the other deck. A gentleman being called showed tree kings and the other a pair of kings. The point is this should the game commence anew or continue with the mistake rectified?

Posss. The deal in which the mistake was discovered is null

A. R. C. D. E. and F are playing poker. A deals to a jack pot. R. who is "playing stakes," opens the pot wim fifty cents, all that remains of his "stake." of any and the come in, each poking is fitty cents, in time. Then C area. "Well, if it only cests fitty cents, it opens to the come in, each poking is fitty cents. It does not after the pot windpressed, has no right to draw cards or play for the put. Nevertheless, C puts in fifty cents and cards are dealt to him in turn, each player drawing three-rards. In the show down B shows a pair of aces. C. D. and E throw up their hands, but F shows three deuces. Who wins the pot! F wine of course. Three dences always beat two aces when the hands are called. C, however had no right whatever in the pot. When he passed out that ended his chance. But when you let him come in

Please answer the following: A opens a jack pot B, C, and D come in. A bets; no one ralls. He shows his ham, and it is discovered that he has but a four atraget, A, who had made two small pairs in the draw, claimed that if he had not thrown up his ham he would have been entilled to the pot. A communistination had no need that the pot stands over until the next deal. Which is right? A player who opens a jack pot falsely must put into the pot an amount to be determined by the players, usually equal to the amount already in the pot, and retire from the play for that round. When a jack pot has been falsely but absolutely opened, it must be played for as if the opening had been legal, but under no circumstances can the false opener win it. If the other players pass out the pot is played for with the penalty added, the same dealer dealing again and the offender participating. It was right. If he had not thrown away his hand he would have won. But he threw it away, so A must put up the penalty and there must be a new deal.

A. B. C. and D are playing poker. Affeals. B comes C drops. D comes in. A drops. B stands pat. D asks for a card. A save: "times you're up against it.
How will this do you!" Then he lifts a card from the
park and shows it to D. No one but D saw the rard.
Delatined it was an exposed card, and refused to take
it. Was Dentitled to another card." Hasans. An exposed card is "any card dropped face upward, or in any way exposed on or above the table, even though snatched up so quickly that no one can name it. That manifestly means that others besides the player to whom it was dealt saw its color. In this case no one but D saw it, and it could not be called exposed. He was entitled to see it, and the time at which he reteaw it made no difference, provided he had dis carded. If he had not discarded, his hand was dead.

I want to ask you a question in regard to poker. Sup-pose I should hold acce up in a game, and another fel-low holds two nines and another three nines, making five nines, Who would be entitled to the pot! Ficase answer in your Susoav Scs. No one gets that pot. The money is drawn and pack rectified. Then play goes on as before.

A. R. C. and D are playing poker, and a jack pot comp. D is the dealer, A one in R raises, and C an stay. A draws three cards. R cails for one card, who lails face up, and the dealer, not being familiar with rules continues to help it, who quickly mixes draw with his hand. Hobjects to taking the last or question—What should now be done: Passings. It is a misdeal. Draw your chips and play it over.

Please decide through the columns of your paper the

cards once before each deal but the dealer has the right to shuffle last. If R had shuffled once when A gave him the pack to cut he had no right to shuffle again. To cut the cards they must be separated into two packets neither of which contains tower than four cards. Drawing cards from the centre is not out

ting, it is shuffling. 2. He must two as a care dealt, b. before taking up his hand, discovers that he has four cards. 1, 1), and E have live cards each. It is a lack pot. B claims a misseal. C. D. and E caim that it is not a mi-deal as to them, that the deal be played. The question is is it a misseal? Will you kindly answer lise above through the columns of your paper, and greatly oblige.

Heave R. Follay.

It says that in a game of draw poker any player receiving a laced card during the draw cannot accept the same, but must receive another in place of it before the other players are served. C says that the player receiving the faced card during the draw in obliged to wait until after the others have drawn cards which he is given a card in place of the one faced, which he is given a card in place of the one faced, while the very much pleased if you will answer the shows a your fundar leads.

1. T. Romingo.

1. T. Romingo. B is right.

Will you kindly decide in your paper which is highest hand in draw poker. A holds dence, trey, four, nye, and six of daimonds. B fisch four times that his erraight duch is high, while it contends as there are four hands of different unit, as he held one in a deck and only one hand of four tens in a pack, it claims to hold the winning hand. Will you kindly decide and oblige.

W. J. B. and T. R. tine and onige. The arrange of the olds against your get-ting a straight flush pai are 44,000. The olds against getting four of a kind pat are 4,164.

Kindly let me know through your paper which hand is the winning one, as we have it in dispute and wish to leave it to your paper for decision. One had the four acce, the next hand four lacks, the next, two, tiree, four, five, and six of learts, bothing said about straight flush in beginning of game, and who should get the put.

A. R. C. The straight flush wins. See answer above.

In a game of poker air handed, in playing a lackpot. A queria is and D stay in, such draws his cards. A curps. B and D do likewise. D saked opener what he has got. D says. "Incre queens." hears, "Good," and wants to throw his hand away. A asked what he has got. By refused to tell. Now A chains, as long at the pot was played out. any one has a right to see the paper's hand. Who is right! By answering the above you will charge. All han is in on the call must be shown face upon the

table. A laright.

Will you kindly render, through your Sunday Sex, the answer to the following question and oblige the under signed: A B and if are playing rober: It happens the a last not. A opens it B and C drop out after cards are drawn. Done A, who upened it, have to also like full hand or speners only?

W. I. is a few to be a set of the control of the first full hand or speners only? He must show five cards (are up, on the table, and the hand must be better than a pair of tens.

Will you please answer the following questions is your paper? There are three prices on a card machine a three a royal which is and C each three quine high dush, making them its for second price and inyows just high flush. On the same on between and C, does the loser drop down to third or does he did not. He drope to third.

Will you blease decide the rule to be charred in the game of draw boker inder the following circumstances.

A. B. and if are playing a game of draw poler and a heatural sick pole comes in order as per arrangement among the piarers. A deals. The rot is opened by it drops not and a relate, having a finel pai hand. B pole in the amount of the rakes not when he is asked by draw carried discovers that he has made a mistake and has not got the speciers.

Hereas any said a celes the not. B made also have a mistake and has not got the speciers. tions about which you sak may be exceptions. We hope they are, for the make of the reputations of their the not as a penalty for the false opening as much as efficare; but we do not recommend you to join them.

NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Another machine of great power and of superior adaptation in metallic industries of a special class is mentioned in a London paper its use enabling the manufacturer of connect ing rods, crank webs, pump levers, tail-end nuts, ecceptric rods, crossheads, &c., to cut and fashfon the same direct from cold Iron or steel. The machine in question is made in sizes varying in capacity for dealing with material varying from eight to thirty inches in thickness, the feeds and speeds for these different thicknesses being regulated to the most perfect nicety. Among the alvantages claimed for this mechanism are, the requirement of less power to drive the magnine than is the case with any other for the class of work performed. It dispenses to a large extent with amith's labor and thus saves much expense. The cut is continuous, and consequently no time is lost in return strokes, as in slotting; the small amount of malegial cut away, together with the fact that the cut is continuous enables the machine to do from two to three times the work of a slotting machine in ripping; work of an irregular shape can also be performed on this machine, which is impossible on a circular saw; and, finally, a large quantity of userul scrap comes from this apparatus, the greater value of which, compared with the cuttings from a slotting machine, is claimed to cover the operator's wages. ent thicknesses being regulated to the mos

One of the technical papers complains of the recent adoption by some wool dyers of a grossly unsuitable dre-possessing an ordinary red color, with the properties of one of the azo dyes similar to the fast reds and dyes woo in an neld bath. This dre as stated, is sold at seventy cents per pound, and its analysis shows as follows: moisture, 3.16 per cent. shows as follows: moisture, 3.00 per cent.; common sait, 70.50 per cent.; dye, 17.20 per cent. Now, the wrong or imposition in this case is thus set forth, viz., common sait can be purchased in reasonable quantities at turestenths of a cent per pound, and an around, having the exact chemical properties with the one in the mixture for thirty cents per pound; this would make the absolute cost of the dye about 54.10 of a cent per pound. The new system of winding binding twine

will, it is thought, revolutionize the methods commonly in vogue in the preparation of that article for certain uses. Practical experiments which have been made with the new wind, it is asserted, prove its superior advantage to an extent highly satisfactory to the larger cordage producers, and the adoption by them o the new process seems to be an assured fact. A saving of one-third in the dimensions occupied by a given weight of material is its advantage in that particular over previous methods, thus enabling the machine to carry one-third more in length in the can than has been possible heretofore, and this, together with an absolute irredom from kinking, and the possible utilization of the material to the last inch, renders it of peculiar value. Its adaptation is found to be admirable in winding threat for sewing machines used in shoe making, and for other purposes where a steady and irretionless delivery is essential, also for yarns, &c., so that the general introduction of the machine is believed to be not far distant. the new process seems to be an assured fact

According to engineering experts it is estimated that the average amount of friction or power lost by overcoming friction in machinery and mill work is fifty per cent, of the gross power, the loss occuring at the lubricated surfaces. This statement is based upon the fact that power demanded to drive the machinery in such an establishment has been found by competent examiners to be variable to the extent of fifteen or twenty per cent. by change of temperature from heat to cold, as from summer to winter. Friction has been reduced fifty per cent., by changing lubricants. Again the friction of shafting is known to vary with size, length, and load from .33 to 1.5 horse power for each one hundred feet in length, the main shaft averaging about one horse power; the loss of power in mills ranges with different machines from five to ninety per cent, averaging for cotton and flax about saxty per cent, with good management, and in woollen mills about forty per cent. The loss of the steam engine is found to range from four pounds per square inch on engines of twenty-five to fifty horse power down to one pound on very large engines; in factories, where the machines are many and small, the friction amounts to about seventy-five per cent.; on large machine tools the friction is about fifteen per cent.; this loss of power being exhibited where machinery is well planned and erected. summer to winter. Friction has been reduced

A recent English invention aims to provide security against liability to accident from the slipping of ladders. The remedy in this case is the introduction of a novel form of shoe suitably attached. It consists of a bracket which can be securely bolted to each side of the ladder, formed at its lower edge with a lug through which a hole is bored, a shoe being loosely jointed to this by means of a pin passing through it and the lug, connection being so free that the shoe can easily swing; to the under sides of the shoe a corrugated paid of rubber is fixed. The effect of this arrangement is that in whatever position the ladder is fixed there is slaways a grip upon the ground which prevents slipping, the freedom of the shoe enabling a ladder to be placed almost horizontally without incurring the least liability of slipping. When desired, shoes can be applied to the upper ends of a ladder, thus preventing any damage to the walls or the ornamental work. lug through which a hole is bored, a shoe be

It is well understood that the gases of combustion from a boiler furnace carry a temper-ature in the smoke flue of from three hundred and fifty to five hundred degrees, and that ordinarily all this heat goes to waste up the chimney-that is, this waste heat and the exhaust steam blowing into the air combined. earry off seventy-five per cent of the thermal value of the fuel, which is lost in an ordinary steam plant. But, by bringing these two sources of waste together, and utilizing the previously wasted heat of the flue for imparting one hundred degrees or more of added temperature to the previously wasted exhaust steam, and bringing the latter thus reheated and re-wapprated into active and efficient service for heating purposes, a large percentage of the lost energy of the fuel is recovered and brought into use. In the various manufacturing processes requiring heat, such as boiling, dyeing, drying, de. for which exhaust steam in its normal condition is unavailable because it is not hot enough, and for which itve steam is used, exhaust steam superheated by means of a "reheater," will accomplish all this service—heretofore performed with high-pressure live steam—and in a more satisfactory manner, owing to its thorough vaporization and dryness. This is one of the practical triumphs of modern engineering. steam plant. But, by bringing these two

Prof. C. D. Walcott expresses the opinioncontrary to that entertained by some eminent scientists—that geologic time is not to be measured by hundreds of years, but simply by tens of millions. This is widely different from the conclusion arrived at by Sir Charles Lyell, who, basing his estimate on modifications of certain specimens of marine life, as-signed two hundred and forty millions of signed two hundred and forty millions of rears as the required geologic period: Darwin claimed two hundred million years: Crowell, about seventy-two million; Geikie, from seventy-three million upward; Alexander Winchell, but three million: while McGee, Uplam, and other recent authorities, claim from one hundred million up to six hundred and eighty million. The data presented by Dr. Walcott, showing the distribution of geologic time, or the different periods of sedimentary rocks, give two million nine hundred thousand years for the cenazole and pleistocane, seven million two hundred and forty thousand for the mesozole, seventeen million five hundred thousand for the palezole, and a like period to the latter for the algoritan, a total of forty-five million five hundred thousand years. Attention has been called by Mr. Crawford.

State Mineralogist of California, to the mistaken assumption and the industrial proects based upon it -that every clay bank is a mine of aluminum. While such an assumption is chemically correct, remarks Mr. Craw ford, it is not true from a metallurgical point ford, it is not true from a metallurgical point of view, the simple fact being that the active agent in reducing aluminum to the metallic form is the element sedium, the metallic base of common sail, sedium having an intense all finity for exygen, so strong indeed as to about the form of the metallic struct it from its committed in the struct it from its committed in the struct is from the committed in the struct is a struct it from the committed in the struct is sent as existed of allicon, leaving the colorest silicon and alumina, those representage the existent and alumina. Hose representing the existent silicon and alumina, those representation of silicon, and it is believed to be highly improbable from their similarity of chemical deportment, that such a result con ever be achieved in an escential manner. It is for this reason that manufacturers of aluminum are obliged to depend for the success of their works upon the use of compounds of alumina which do not contain allica, the materials used being the mireral crodies a double fluoride of aluminam and an artificially prepared sesquitoride of alumina; these are suspended in a bath of molten chlorides of the sixaline earths and they authorized to sectoly a surpose of the molten chlorides of the alicaline earths and they authorized to sectoly as by powerful dynamos. The accium saits are decomposed the medallic accium and as a result the white metall aluminum is freed and settles to the bottom. of view, the simple fact being that the active

SHARNSAM IN LITERATURE.

Zola's Views as To Its Isflactes Upon the Franch Wetters of the Present Bay Panis, Feb. 21.-The opinion of M. Zola in always interesting, especially when we are dealing with an artistic movement like that which appears to-day among our young tragie authors; that renaissance of mysticism and that psychological analysis, intense up to the point of unhealthiness; that dwelling upon social problems, aided in its expression by a new technique which consists in rendering by direct evidence; that collection of phenom-

> new world, whose symptoms are apparent everywhere, in politics, as in art. Some people see in this simply the influence of the importations from the Scandinavian countries, because the manifestations of this art around which our roung literature has seen fit to make the greatest amount of noise, are the works, the very beautiful works indeed, of Ibsen.

ena in which, for my part, I can only see a new

manifestation of that unesay spirit of inquiry

which characterizes our society big with a

But it is not France or Norway alone that seems imbued with this new sentiment. M. Hauptmann recently brought out at the Theatre Libre "Hannelee Mattern," and M. Hauptmann is from Berlin. The works of Tolstol and Dostolewski are sufficiently knows. and it is necessary to mention only the names of these authors as the leaders of an analogous movement in Russia. The French themselves seem to have forgetten that M. Zola did not wait for the revelations of the Norwegian theatre which we owe to M. Antoine, to write "The Crime of the Abbe Mouret," and "The Dream," and to form out of this last romance a sufficiently mystic piece which had extraordinary success at the Opéra Comique. As we see, Zola was just the man to give his

opinion upon this literary evolution. "I have come to ask you." said I to M. Zola, your opinion upon the literary movement that Ibsen and his school appear to have started.

"It is difficult," reglied M, Zola, "to give a precise opinion upon translated works. My impression is that Ibsen and his followers have talent and sometimes even genius; but they have written in a language different from ours, a language whose character, I may say, is the very opposite of that of the French language. We must not forget that we are Latina, and that they are Scandinaviana. Moreover, udging by the translations that have been made of my works abroad. I fancy that these translations from the Scandinavian must be something very far from the originals. Like my own productions, the works of Ibsen must have been completely disfigured; and moreover, they are not in their own atmosphere. "Have you formed an opinion in regard to

their tendencies? M. Zola-Yes, certainly. Of Ibsen I knowall that has been played at the Theatre Libre, to which I have been one of the first subscribers. Here, as if speaking to himself, M. Zora added: "I like Antoine ithe director of the Theatre Librel, and I consider him an artist." Then he continued: "I have seen the 'Wild Duck." Ghosts, and 'Rosmersholm."

"And what do you think of them?" M. Zola-Well, Ibsen, like Tolstol, his Russian contemporary, is imbued with the humanitarian ideas of '48, the ideas of Fourier and of Saint Simon. They were twenty years old at that time and I was only eight. They had arrived at the age when impressions are most vivid, and they have preserved from that move-ment tendencies which they have developed and kept all through their entire labors. As a matter of fact, the whole thing came from us. They are French ideas that have grown in their brains and have become enlarged through abor. But our poor humanity at the present time needs something more than charity and fatalism - justice, or something else.

What do you think of Hauptmann, and particularly his last piece, 'The Assumption of

"What do you think of Hauptmann and particularly his last piece. The Assumption of Hannelée Mattern'?"

M. Joha-Hauptmann belongs to the young senool and certainly has Raient; but, in my opinion, he is imbued with the new ideas of the young literature, especially in France. We had begun to put a little order in ideas, we had created a scientific classification, but they have brought disorder into all that. I speak of the symbolic and mystic schools, Hauptmann belongs to the school of the Marquis Michier de Vogué, the author of the "New Biblic."

But you certainly cannot consider The Weavers as a mystic work?

M. Joha-I am one of the admirers of "The Weavers," It is an excellent work. The last act, especially, is very fine. As to Hannelies Mattern, the piot is somewhat foggy, and the angels that cooperate in the "assumption" have pasteboard wings which spoil the dream and present rather too much of a fairy scene. Moreover, we get too close a view of the creatures who come down from heaven. Notwithstanding these details the piece has some good in it, although it is very childish. The art critics were indignant. M. Becque remarked, on leaving the theatre. "The old fairies are knocked out." These tricks in the marked on leaving the theatre. "The old fairies are knocked out." These tricks in the marked the domain of music, although id on to consider, like some of his admirers, that there is any genius in his poetical wors, always makes me smile when I see in the Valleyies the cavaleade of pasteboard horses.

Of course you know that many people consider 'The Weavers' revolutionary?"

M. Zola-Oh, I don't think so at all. In the first place, there can be no revolutionary? They people in search of a simple distraction. Moreover, how do you suppose the plays of M. Hauptmann could be regarded as stupid by people in search of a simple distraction. Moreover, how do you suppose the plays of M. Hauptmann could be reparted as stupid by people in search of a simple distraction. Moreover, how do you suppose the plays of M. Haupt

manes, have you ever the plays."

M. Zola—Oh, yes, very often; but I am afraid that I will never get the time. I have still three romances to linish. "Lourdes," upon which I am working: "lione" which will require a trip to that city, and "l'aris," my romance on scelaism and anarohy. I am of veirs old, and I am tired. Consequently I have no right to form new projects. But later on labellage.

have no right to form new projects. But later on I shall see.

"Outside of your romances, do you not intend to nublish nevels?"

M. Zela-I commenced that way, but new I have discontinued the thing. My romances occupy all my time.

"You know that Vaillant, who has been executed, spoke in his will of the influence of surroundings."

cated, spoke in his will of the influence of surroundings."
M. Zoia - Vaillant was an evolutionist withcut knowing it. His acts have been the fatal
consequence of his theories. He died bravely.
He was consistent with himself.
As I was leaving. M. Zoia said to me on the
stairs: Now, in regard to the Ibsenian movement, be sure to say that I do not pretend to
indge the literary talent of these gentlemes,
it is their ideas that I abeak of, and nothing
but their ideas."

Kaymond Dally.

PREPARING FOR THE BIG MEETS.

Chairman Raymond Outlines the Pian of the Season's Campuign. Chairman Raymond of the Eacing Board of the L. A. W. has sent the following communi-cation to all the clubs in the organization:

The Enging Board of the League of American Wheelmen is about to prepare its national circuit of race meets, to commence early in July and extend well into October of this year. The plan at the present time contumpates the starting of this circuit in the East and working West to lienver, the place of holding the untinual meet which will be bed in august. The return will be made by thestian a few dates in the West and then in little to the Area whithern tout for the latter part of replember and drain part of the latter part of replember and drain part of the latter part of replember and drain part of the latter and the part of the present of the same and the practically sufficient the present. Each mast in the circ

bush areas. Sreekija.

The following circular has been sent to all League clubs in the State:

The annual State circuit will be held during Jone of this rear. Cinits is sirring positions smalld send applications to the Chairman of the Stateng Beard as none. The circuit must becausalily to instead to have annually as the content must be searchly to content to the Stateng Beard at the Carte of the Stateng Beard and the Carte of the Stateng Beard of the Stateng Beard are carefully as none after May 30 as possible the same conditions sucrequit the maste in this of cuit as in the ballons. Meets